



中学英语复习提纲

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说 明

为了帮助一九八〇年高中毕业生系统地进行复习和配合教师辅导,我们在七九年高中复习工作的基础上重编了《高中英语复习参考资料》。

本书考虑到复习的特点,针对学生如何掌握句子结构这一难点,把中学阶段所涉及的语法知识,按句子的基本结构逐步扩展,并结合简要的说明编排了部分程度不等的练习材料,目的在于注重基础知识的落实和巩固,教师可在现行代用高中课本的教学基础上选择使用。为了便于学生掌握英语的一些习惯用法,我们同时汇编了一些常用动词词组,并附了例句以便学生了解其基本用法。本书所附的部分练习答案,并非唯一的答案,只供学生自己复习时参考使用。

参加本书编写的有齐玉珉,王树凯,边云波,金光华等同志。由于时间仓促,水平所限,难免有不妥之处,希望广大师生在使用中把所发现的问题和意见告诉我们。

天津市教育教研室

1979. 10.

目 录

一、英语语法的内容	1
练习	8
练习答案	31
二、句子的主要类型	45
练习	46
练习答案	52
三、介词与介词短语	53
练习	58
练习答案	66
四、动词谓语	70
练习	81
练习答案	94
五、非限定动词	102
练习	111
练习答案	124
六、并列句和复合句	129
练习	140
练习答案	157
七、综合性练习	163
练习答案	178
八、常用动词词组	182
例句参考译文	226
九、常用不规则动词表	236

一、英语语法的内容

(一) 词法和句法

英语的语法包括词法和句法两部分。

词法：指各种词类在句子中的形式变化。

句法：指句子中词或词组之间的关系以及句子的种类和结构等。

(二) 词类

一般分为十大词类，如下表：

词类名称	缩写形式	说 明	例 词
名 词	n.	表示人，事物，地点 抽象概念等名称。	worker, China, home, life, friendship
代 词	pron.	代替名词或名词性 的词。	I, you, our, who, where, that
冠 词	art.	用于名词前。	a(an), the
形容词	adj.	表示人，事物的特 征。	new, young, good, bright, long, large
数 词	num.	表示数量，数目顺 序。	one, two, three, first, second, third

词类名称	缩写形式	说 明	例 词
动 词	v.	表示人、事物的状态, 行为等。	be, do, have, get, like, take, tell,
副 词	adv.	修饰动词形容词或副词	very, there, really, well, brightly
介 词	prep.	用在名词(代词)前, 表示其与另外的词的关系。	at, in, on, for, of, with, before, after
连 词	conj.	用于连接词与词, 词组与词组, 句子与句子。	and, or, but, since
感叹词	int.	表示说话时的感情。	oh, ah, hello

(三) 句子成分

主要包括主语、谓语、表语、宾语、定语和状语。句子要求意思完整, 语法结构正确和一定的语调。句子开头第一个字母要大写, 句末要用句号“.”, 问号“?”或感叹号“!”。

1. 主语。句子的主体, 一般不省略, 可做主语的有:

1) 名词: **Zhang Hua** is a pupil. **Spring** has come.

2) 代词: **I** am a boy. **This** is a pen.

3) 数词: Only **three** of us are the youngest in our class.

4) 动词不定式: **To turn China into a powerful socialist country by the end of the century is another great revolution.**

5) 名词化的形容词: **The wounded have been sent to the hospital.**

6) 短语: **How to master English well is very important.**

7) 动名词: **Swimming is a good exercise.**

8) 从句: **What he said is very interesting.**

2. 谓语。说明主语的动作或状态, 动词可做谓语, 一般放在主语之后。

I shall go to Beijing soon.

My sister is now working in a factory.

She can speak English very fluently.

3. 表语。用来说明主语的身份、特征、状态等, 常放在连系动词之后, 作表语的有:

1) 名词: **My brother is an engineer. Tianjin is an important city.**

2) 代词: **It's me.**

3) 形容词和分词: **I am very sorry. She was very excited by the news. I'm very anxious about it. The novel is rather interesting. He is gone.**

4) 数词: **She will be seventeen next year. Our monitor is always the first to come to school every morning.**

5) 不定式、动名词和分词: **To see is to believe. Seeing is believing. My favourite occupation is reading.**

6) 介词短语: The story is **about the Long March**.

7) 副词: I must be **off** now. She is **out**.

8) 从句: This is **what I have told you before**.

4. 宾语。是动作的对象及承受者, 多在及物动词之后或介词之后, 作宾语的有:

1) 名词: He reads **English** every day. She is now writing a new **book**.

2) 代词: I like **it** very much. We are very fond of **him**.

3) 数词: **Give me one**. (How many do you want?)

4) 动名词: She loves **telling jokes** very much.

5) 不定式: Do you like **to sing and dance** after school?

6) 从句: He always thinks of **how he can do more for the people**.

直接宾语和间接宾语: 有些及物动词, 如 give, show pass, bring 等往往需要有两个宾语, 称为直接宾语和间接宾语, 直接宾语指物, 间接宾语往往指人, 如:

Show me the way, please!

My father bought me a book yesterday.

Can you tell me the way to the People's Park?

注意: 如果直接宾语是代词时(如 it 等)须在间接宾语前加 to 构成介词短语, 并把它放在直接宾语之后。如

Give it to me.

Please show them to Comrade Wang.

如果强调时, 可将 it 或 them 等代词变成名词, 如:

Give the book to me.

Please show the picture to Comrade Wang.

宾语补语,即复合宾语的一部分,补语的作用是使句子意思完整,如:

We called him **Zhang Hua**.

We selected him **our monitor**.

Yesterday I found him at his desk **writing a letter**.

We ask the teacher **to explain** the problem in plain English.

5. 定语。用来修饰名词和代词,作定语的有:

1) 形容词: He's a **good** student. I have a very **nice** box.

2) 分词和分词短语: When the **blazing** sun is gone, the moon begins to appear. The little boy **playing on the sand** is my brother. A **broken** cup is on the table.

3) 代词: **My** brother is a PLA man.

4) 数词: There are **four** people in my family. I've had **three** pens.

5) 名词和名词所有格: He was ill, and asked for two **day's** leave. It was a bright **summer** day.

6) 不定式: It's time **to go**. They used to have nothing **to eat** before liberation.

7) 介词短语: Chairman Hua is the brilliant leader **of our country**.

8) 副词: Can you see the building **there**? Zhang Hua lives in the room **below**.

9) 从句: The man **whom you met yesterday** is our

teacher.

6. 状语。修饰动词、形容词或全句,用作状语的有:

1) 副词: Sit **down**! Stand **up**! **Only** he can solve the problem.

2) 介词短语: He left **without saying goodbye**.
According to the plan, we'll arrive there **before five o'clock this day week**.

3) 分词、分词短语: He sat there **reading a newspaper**.

4) 不定式: I went out **to get some water**.

5) 名词: Wait a **minute**. Come **this way**, please.

6) 从句: **When autumn comes**, we get in rice.

(四) 句子种类

1. 陈述句 说明一个事实或是陈述说话人的看法。如:

I'm a student. We study hard for the revolution.

2. 疑问句

1) 一般疑问句,针对句子的谓语发问、要求回答“是”或“不是”的问句。

它的构成法: verb to be, to have 或有助动词,情态动词时,将上述词置于主语之前,行为动词如无助动词,情态动词时,现在时须加助动词 do 或 does,过去时用 did (后面动词均用原形)并置于主语之前。回答时,肯定句开头一般先说 Yes,否定时说 No,再用简略形式。

2) 特殊疑问句,不能回答 Yes 或 No,而要根据疑问词具体回答的问句。它的构成就在一般疑问句的结构前加疑问词。

When will you leave for Beijing?

What are you doing now?

3) 选择问句, 提供两种或两种以上情况, 问对方选择哪一种。要求对方用完全句子回答, 如:

Are you a miner or a steel worker? I am a miner.

Will you go to Beijing or Shanghai? I'll go to Beijing.

4) 反意疑问句, 由两部分组成, 前一部分用陈述句的形式, 后一部分是附着在前一部分上的简短问句, 如前一部分为肯定形式, 后一部分通常用否定形式, 在前一部分为否定形式时, 后一部分就用肯定形式, 两部分的时态要一致, 如:

It's not a good film, is it?

You will come tonight, won't you?

但在回答时要注意 Yes 或 No 与后面句子的一致性, 如:

It is a fine day, isn't it?

Yes, it is. 或 No, it isn't.

He isn't a worker, is he?

Yes, he is. 或 No, he isn't.

3. 祈使句 表示请求、命令时, 句中动词在肯定句中用动词原形, 句末用惊叹号或句号。祈使句的主语一般不说出, 加强语气时用 do。以 let 引起的句子也是一种祈使句表示建议, 如:

Stand up! Sit down! Get out!

Be careful! Let me try.

Go on, please! Do come, please!

祈使句的否定式, 多以 do not 引起, 如: Don't be late.

4. 感叹句 用来表示喜怒哀乐等强烈感情, 句末用“!”号,

如:

What lovely weather we're having!

How beautiful it is!

How well he speaks English!

What a good cadre he is!

此外,有时可以用一个词,词组或用陈述句,疑问句,祈使句构成感叹句,如:

Wonderful!

Down with the "gang of four"!

You don't say so!

You're telling me!

Have you ever seen such a thing?

Why!

Exercises

1. 将下列名词改为复数形式:

- 1) class 2) classroom 3) country 4) house 5) bridge
6) knife 7) sheep 8) shoe 9) watch 10) factory
11) story 12) child 13) wolf 14) boss
15) man 16) cadre 17) foot 18) box 19) fly 20) woman
21) thief 22) tree 23) hero 24) life
25) ship 26) potato 27) self 28) bench 29) city
30) brush

2. 改错:

- 1) His cloths were nearly worn out.
2) They are Germen and Englishmans.
3) Please give me two papers.

- 4) My grandmother's hairs have turned white.
- 5) I have a lot of works to do.
- 6) The news are good.
- 7) The workers will build the new library in two and a half month.
- 8) Just keep Chairman Mao's words in our mind.
- 9) We must fulfil the major targets of the Fifth Five-years Plan.
- 10) Physics are formerly called natural philosophy.
- 11) There are a hundred sheeps in the flock.
- 12) The rainbow is a strange phenomena.
- 13) The troop sonsisted of sixty horses.
- 14) I bought a new scissors.
- 15) What are you going to do after you have finished your homeworks?
- 16) What can I do for you? I want to buy a scissors.

3. 将下列短语译成英语:

- 1) 一个工人家庭
- 2) 昨天的报纸
- 3) 毛主席像
- 4) 毛主席的好学生
- 5) 中国地图
- 6) 我弟弟的书
- 7) 我国的第五个五年计划
- 8) 今日的报纸
- 9) 雷锋日记
- 10) 鲁迅日记
- 11) 中国领土
- 12) 人民公园
- 13) 我的一个朋友
- 14) 中华人民共和国
- 15) 第三世界各国人民
- 16) 两双鞋
- 17) 一双短袜
- 18) 一条裤
- 19) 一付眼镜
- 20) 一瓶墨水

4. 将下列各句译成英语:

- 1) 这是我朋友的家。

- 2) 小王是我的一个朋友。
- 3) 这是我朋友的一张像片。
- 4) 鲁迅的小说为我们大家所喜爱。
- 5) 这是我妹妹的上衣,那是我弟弟的。
- 6) 北京是祖国的首都。
- 7) 一星期的第一天是星期天。
- 8) 这只玻璃杯盛满了水。
- 9) 这本书的名字是什么?
- 10) 请喝茶吧。
- 11) 沙漠中很少见到水。
- 12) 你有纸吗? 请给我两张。
- 13) 一只苹果受万有引力而落地。
- 14) 散步是一项很好的锻炼。
- 15) 今晚你和我去看电影吗? 好吧, 什么影片?

5. 填入必要的冠词:

- 1) I saw child running towards me.
- 2) Teacher asked students to read aloud.
- 3) Yellow River is one of three longest rivers in China.
- 4) Early in morning he paid visit to old friend of his.
- 5) Comrade Li is oil worker in Daqing Oilfield.
- 6) Who is oldest of three girls.
- 7) Last night I read story about Long March.
- 8) He is teacher in middle school.
- 9) There are many new films being shown at present time.

10) Workers of New China live happy life.

6. 填入适当的冠词, 不必要填的地方划“×”号:

1) All ____ workers are diligent in their work.

2) We have worked there for ____ week, and learnt ____ lot from ____ workers.

3) He has made ____ progress in studying ____ English.

4) After ____ smashing of ____ “gang of four”, ____ situation is getting better and better.

5) ____ true happiness comes from hard work.

6) That is ____ book I was looking for.

7) ____ Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and ____ United States are both superpowers.

8) ____ east is red, rises ____ sun.

9) He has traveled from place to ____ place.

10) Some of us often play ____ basketball, ____ football or ____ table tennis.

11) ____ day before yesterday we went to work in ____ factory.

12) He has asked her for ____ lunch.

13) This student is ____ monitor and ____ secretary.

14) ____ Sunday is ____ first day of the week.

15) What kind of ____ rose is this red one?

16) Who is ____ best pupil of the three?

17) ____ Chinese people are fighting against imperialism and revisionism together with ____ world's revolutionary people.

18) All ____ students in our class love sports.

19) Where are you from? I am from ____ South.

20) ____ English is ____ useful tool.

21) It will take me about ____ hour to read ____ book.

22) ____ spring comes after ____ winter.

23) I can speak ____ little English, so when our teacher asks me questions in English, I can answer ____ few of them.

24) Chairman Mao called on us to store ____ grain everywhere.

25) I read ____ People's Daily every day.

7. 改错:

1) I usually get up at six in morning and go to the school at seven.

2) Either the South Pole or North Pole has been reached.

3) The principal and Party secretary were both present.

4) The first and second pages are to be learned.

5) China of today is different from China of twenty-nine years ago.

6) An axe is an useful tool.

7) Wang Ling can write English compositions, this is not bad for the middle school student.

8) He takes active part in sports.

9) We must study hard in order to serve people.

- 10) Chinese people are an industrious people.
- 11) Most of students have read this book.
- 12) We will begin after the breakfast.
- 13) Most of us took part in the physical labour.
- 14) We are working for the cause of the socialism.
- 15) Southerners prefer the rice to the flour.

8. 汉译英:

- 1) 旧社会劳动人民过着悲惨的生活。
- 2) 我在六岁时开始上学。
- 3) 万吨货轮“天津号”将于今天下午到达新港。
- 4) 地球绕着太阳转, 月亮绕着地球转。
- 5) 北京是我国首都, 它是我们伟大的社会主义祖国的心脏。
- 6) 在华主席领导下, 天津人民象全国人民一样, 取得了巨大的成就。

7) 上个月我去农村劳动。我们住在一个村子里, 它位于一个小山脚下的小河旁。那是一个美丽的地方。

- 8) 请把那本书给我看看, 是鲁迅写的吧?
- 9) 你们下星期去少年宫吗? 那里有个展览会。
- 10) 世界上有一百多个国家, 其中大多数属于第三世界。

9. 改错:

- 1) I and he have known each other for ten years.
- 2) No body knows about it.
- 3) He held a red flag in right hand.
- 4) He is an old friend of me.
- 5) One must do one's duty.
- 6) It was him that taught his English three years ago.

- 7) He is a our friend.
- 8) Xiao Wu tried to find Xiao Chen in the crowd, but failed, because he was so short.
- 9) This is all what I want to say.
- 10) They are talking each other.
- 11) Any of the two roads will take you to the city.
- 12) Have you some English books?
- 13) Do you know either of the three teachers?
- 14) You may hand the book to any of the two students.

10. 用适当的关系代词填空:

- 1) The boy — is talking to the teacher is my brother.
- 2) The children — are playng in the garden are my cousins.
- 3) This is the man — I wished to see.
- 4) The meeting — was held yesterday was a success.
- 5) My friend lost the book — I had lent him.
- 6) The ball-pen — he bought yesterday has been lost.
- 7) We are proud of the achievements — we have made since the smashing of the “gang of four”.
- 8) The boy — comes to school late will be criticized.
- 9) We all praised the student — got the highest marks in our class.